Secretary."

Secretary."

METHOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S.—"Lohengrin."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESION—Water Color Exhibition.

NIBLO'S GARDEM—S.—" May Blossom."

BTERISWAY HALL—Concert.

STAR THRATER—S.—"A Blot in the 'Scutcheon."

STANDARD THEATRE—"A Trip to Africa."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fanciers 'Show.

THALLA THEATRE—S.—"Die Grosse Glocke.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S.—"A Prisoner for Life."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—S.—"Victor Durand."

14TH STREET THEATRE—S.—"The Mascot."

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—S.—Edwin Booth.

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Business Notices.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. An Extract of Beef by a Chicago Company is being sold with handbills and wrappers, showing as close an imitation of BARON J. V. LIEBEG'S signature as can be, and the public are most respectfully cautioned not to be missted by this impudent attempt to pain LIEBEG COMPANYS EXTRACT.

The only sort ever guaranteed by BARON JUSTUS VON LIEBEG, the inventor, as genuine.

LELAND HOTEL.

WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilber has succeeded, from directions of sevant professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time-givintout marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and set the genuine. Manutactured only by A. B. WILDOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. THOUSANDS, from neglecting a common cold, are died of consumption ADAMSON'S COUGH BALSAM will are the cough. Price, 10 cents. Depot, 343 4th-ave.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

**For The New York Taibung.*

Advertisements for outbleation in The Tribung.

Advertisements for outbleation in The Tribung. and orders for regular delivery of the fally paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New York City.

Main Uplown Office, 1, 238 Broadway, 3.a. m. to 9 p. m.

No. 368 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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No. 269 Last One-handred-and-twenty-dith-st., 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 153 Fourth-ave, corner of Fourteenth-st.

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 10.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING. Foreign.-Preparations in London for sending

reinforcements to the Soudan. = Cunningham and Buston were arraigned and remanded until Monday. === The Turkish fleet is being put in readmess to oppose Italy in the Red Sea. French losses in Tonquin on Friday and Saturday were 21 killed and 162 wounded. CONGRESS .- In the Senate Mr. Cameron spoke on

the resolution for the revival of American shipping. — The House was in disorder over an assault by an officer on Mr. White; the Post Office Appropriation bill was discussed4 debate on the River and Harbor bill was resumed.

DOMESTIC .- Heavy snow fell in the Northwest; heavy rains in the South; the storm was accompanied by lightning. — The suit of Contractor McGann to recover \$400,000 from the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad begun in Pittsburg. Testimony continued in the Tom's River murder case. — The jury in the case of the Fords, charged with murder in New-Orleans failed, to agree. — Two bodies were found in the ruins of

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Mr. Cleveland returned to Albany. ==== The Alaska safe in port. ==== A colored porter killed by falling from an elevated railway girder. - Meeting of the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum. = Assistant Bisho Potter said to have warned Mr. Newton. == Experimenting with cholera germs. — Druggists defeat the Excise Board. — Fitzgerald, the wounded reporter dead. - Meetings of the Cable and Broadway Railway Commissioners. Short released on bail. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 83.21 cents. . Stocks generally were lower, and

closed excited with partial recoveries. THE WEATHER,-TRIBUNE local observations indicate light snow or rain, followed by much colder. clearing weather, Temperature yesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 26°; average, 3058°.

Comparisons of Bridge receipts before and after the recent reductions show a considerable falling off at the gates; but the number of persons who use this highway has greatly in creased. This is a satisfactory exhibit. The Bridge was not built for a money-making concern, but for the convenience of the inhabitants of Brooklyn and New-York.

The passengers of the Alaska had a pretty lively shaking up about February 5, and if the ship would have been less stanch they would hardly have been here to tell the tale of their sufferings and the continuous poker party. Nothing less than the presentation of all their winnings to the faithful captain and crew could justify frivolous poker playing in the cabin when such a storm was raging outside.

The London police must have pretty strong evidence against Cunningham and Burton, the supposed dynamiteurs, to justify the accusations of the lawyers for the prosecution who charge the prisoners with treason felony. But so far as anything is yet known their criminal connection with the recent explosion is not clear. Much less has proof been offered to show that they plotted the crime in America, and carried their dynamite from here as Mr. Poland says. The chances are against the truth of these last assertions.

If the carrying of concealed weapons were considered as aggravating the offences of petty criminals when they are arrested, thieves and burglars would be more cautious how they arm themselves when they start on their predatory excursions. Recorder Smyth, therefore, acted wisely yesterday in passing a severe sentence on a fellow named Hicks, who stole a little clothing, but carried a murderous-looking slung-shot. Hicks would certainly have used this weapon if he had had a chance. Other judges would do well to follow the Recorder's excellent example.

Employe's are "cautioned" against crossing the tracks of the elevated railway; but they constantly cross all the same, and doubtless will tinue to do so. Under such circumstances it is either parsimony or neglect that has pre-vented the managers of the Third-ave. road from laying a rude plank walk from one station to the other as there is on the Sixth-ave. line.

If such a walk had existed, the poor porter who lost his life at Fifty-third-st, and Thirdave. yesterday would not have slipped from the narrow iron girder to the street below. The death of this black man will cause no commotion; but if the company had a heart or soul it would be most uncomfortable.

There is certainly need of reform in the manner of giving fire alarms in the engine and truck houses. At present when an alarm is rung, it is repeated in every engine and truck house in the city, causing much unnecessary wear and tear on the men and horses. Of course they are not all needed for every fire and yet they are rousedwhen ever one occurs. To describe such a system is to condemn it, and the only wonder is that the Commissioners did not see the necessity of changing it long ago. The city should be divided into districts, as is now proposed, and an alarm of fire in one of them should not be repeated elsewhere unless extra help is re-

Only nineteen more legislative days remain for this do-nothing Congress, and if the country is to be spared the affliction of an extra session the Representatives must drop their bickerings and attend to their proper business. Many of the most important appropriation bills are still unconsidered, and if the members of the House work faithfully from now until the 4th of March the items cannot be properly discussed; thus the public service must suffer proportionately. But there is one hopeful feature about the situation. One more Congress of this kind will give the voters of the Nation a good deal more than an elegant sufficiency of Bourbon legislative methods.

The most pungent thing we have had lately in life insurance literature is the sharp attack on the whole Tontine system,-" the iniquitons Tontine,"-by the president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, printed in another column this morning. There may be another side to the question. If so, the ontspoken and flat-footed president of the Connecticut Mutual Life has made it a pretty plain duty for the managers of companies indulging in the Tontine luxary to tell what it is. His arraignment of the Tontine system as "pure gambling," " the thing gambled for being the loss of families," and his account of the peculiar fascination attending the Tontine expenses, are calculated to set the gentle public to thinking.

It is announced that one of the ocean steamship lines will soon try the plan of allowing passengers to order their meals from the card when they please, and to pay for them in addition to the passage money-which naturally would be reduced. Much interest will be felt to see how this system works. It will have its advantages of course; but there will be drawbacks to it. The dining cabin, for instance, under the present plan is used largely as a sitting room by passengers when the weather is bad, and to serve meals in it at all hours would give it too much the character of a restaurant to be pleasant. Economical passengers would probably try to make a picnic of the voyage by getting their own meals in their staterooms. That would add a bread and butter smell to the long list of odors which even now make the staterooms almost unendurable.

THE RLAND OUESTION.

If moonshine could be minted, Mr. Bland would be a statesman. As it cannot, in the present state of the arts, the country is financially in danger. Democratic doctors, after solemn consultation, conclude that it is most important to "get the silver question out of the way before Mr. Cleveland comes in." It would be well to get the question out of the way at any time, before or after. But there are two obstacles. The first is the question itself, and the second is Bland. If the question rested with the Senate, a bet-

ter bill than the one Mr. Morrill has reported could probably be passed. But there is not only the difficulty of getting Senators to agree, but also the fact that members from the various States, who would like to be Senators, have the last word in the matter. When any bill on this subject goes to the House, Mr. Carlisle sends it to Mr. Bland's committee. The disposition of that committee to favor unlimited silver coinage was shown at the last session, If there were a majority against him, moreover, Mr. Bland would be a poor chairman if he could not kill a month in getting his committee together, and another month in getting the floor, and still another in debate. Once in Mr. Bland's hands, the bill can be reached only by some peremptory order of the House, which would imply censure of one of its committees, and on account of a Senate bill, and a bill which, if dragged out of committee, will compel men to take sides on a difficult and vexatious question. Moreover, after voting down all propositions to suspend the coinage, this committee has adjourned sine die. The chance of reaching a favorable decision on the silver question, therefore, within the three weeks which remain, is not as good as some would like to have it.

With some kind of money-it makes little difference what-silver bullion costing \$2,000,000 each month is purchased. The money paid for it goes back into the Treasury in payment of taxes, if anything but gold, because the amount of other kinds of money held in circulation does not increase. Going into the Treasury in place of gold, this other kind of money lessens to that amount the gold receipts. The final result is the same, therefore, as if gold coin had been taken out of the Treasury to pay for the silver bullion. In buying \$24,000,000 worth yearly, the Treasury must either have a revenue to that extent greater than other expenditures, or it must exhaust its gold reserve. Now the imports have greatly diminished, and consequently the revenue. If they do not revive, the next eleven months may see \$22,000,000 taken out of a gold reserve which is already far too small. The possibilities which that involves are such and so serious that capital does not like to venture upon new risks, in trade or industry, until the silver question has ceased to be a source of

danger. If the Democrats wish to deal with this question in such a way as to make the coming administration successful, one of the first things to do is to make Mr. Bland Minister to Patagonia, or some other country where his talents would be of use. In the House they have a tendency to increase the chances of Republi can success in the elections of 1886.

HOW TO RESCUE WOLSELEY. There is no important change in the military situation in the Soudan. General Earle's advance guard has been successful in an assault upon an encampment of the Monassi tribe, but the progress of the column is slow, as the navigation of the river increases in difficulty every week. General Buller's force has arrived at Gakdul, and will probably reach Gubat to-day with convoys of supplies and ammunition. The strength of the column in front of Metempeh be increased to 3,000 men. Apparwill

from Korti, and many weeks must elapse before there can be a junction of General Buller's and General Earle's forces. Since retreat is impossible in the present state of public feeling in England, the flying column will have to choose between resuming offensive operations and remaining on the defensive. The former would seem to be the wiser course. The British will lose prestige every day they remain idle, and the hostile force will be steadily recruited. A successful assault upon Metemneh would clear the ground behind them and secure their line of communication with Korti. It would also greatly facilitate trading operations with the natives, by which supplies for the force could be obtained close at hand.

Preparations for war on a large scale are making in England. There is great activity at Chatham and Aldershot, and one regiment of Hussars and battalions of four regiments of various arms of the service have received orders to embark for Egypt. The announcement that their destination is Suakim is probably premature, as the plan of campaign cannot have been formed so hastily. But it is plain that the river route will have to be abandoned and that if a strong column be sent to the relief of General Wolseley's army, the Suakim-Berber route will have to be selected. Probably the English troops now preparing to embark will take the place of seasoned troops now on garrison duty in Egypt, and the latter with an Indian contingent will march from the seaboard to the Nile. A more arduous and hazardous undertaking cannot easily be imagined. The distance is variously estimated at from 250 to 280 miles, for the greater part over a waterless plain. A year ago General Herbert Stewart volunteered to take a body of 500 troopers across the Nubian desert to Berber in six days. Three weeks of forced marching would be required for a large force, with field artillery and convoys of provisions. Such an expedition cannot be organized without serious delays. Large numbers of camels are indispensable, and as there are few villages and wells on the road, elaborate preparations for the transportation of supplies will be requisite. It is doubtful whether the relief column can be put in motion before the middle of March. This would be the season when General Graham's soldiers fell fainting from sunstroke only a few miles from the sea coast, and when a foot-march in the burning sand proved almost beyond human endurance.

The extreme difficulty of the Suakim-Berber route may tempt the English authorities to accept proffers of aid from the Italian Government, if these have been seriously considered outside the newspaper offices in Rome. There is no longer any doubt about the virtual annexation of the coast line from Assab Bay northward. The Italian flag has been raised at Massowah as well as at Annesley Bay, and enthusiasts at Rome are already advocating a joint military expedition for the relief of Khartoum. The distance from Massowah to the scene of General Gordon's fate is some 400 miles in an air line; and, although the supply of water is plentiful, the route is circuitous, and offers serious obstacles to the passage of an army. An expedition setting out from Massowah would have the disadvantage of a much longer road, and would also have to defeat the Mahdi's fanatical horde and recapture Khartoum, before relieving General Wolseley's scattered columns on the Nile. With Suakim as a seaboard base of operations, Berber would be the point where General Earle's column would be met by a second army, or to which General Buller's forces, if hard pressed, could retire from Metemneh and await the arrival of reinforcements. The Suakim route, even with difficulties seemingly insuperable, seems to be the only one that is open to the British staff.

LOOKING FOR "ADVISERS,"

There is high authority at last for commending the wisdom of that able architect who insisted upon building his house first, and afterward drawing a plan for it. According to a distinguished Democratic Senator, Mr. Cleveland has not made up his mind yet what he believes, or what he wants, or what his he believes, or what he wants, or what his policy will be. He is anxious at present "about My son, if sinners entice thee consent thou not." the selection of his Cabinet." All other things " will come afterward," says this distinguished Democrat. Mr. Cleveland has decided positively upon the names of some of his Cabinet officers, this man asserts, but he has not determined and does not mean to determine what his policy will be, until he gets the preliminary question

out of the way.

It seems to be Mr. Cleveland's idea that inasmuch as Cabinet officers are commonly called the "constitutional advisers" of the President, therefore his first duty is to select his constitutional advisers, and then to take their advice, How can the man know what he is going to believe or to intend, in accordance with the Constitution, until his advisers have advised him? Not many men, it may be safely said, can enter upon high public station, with all its grave responsibilities, in a mental condition so eminently desirable. Most persons would be embarrased by certain preconceived notions, commonly called political beliefs or convictions of duty. But Mr. Cleveland, according to this high Democratic authority, is so far free from entanglements of this kind that he considers the Presidential office "essentially executive. His business as President is, first, to select advisers; second, to be advised; and third, to do what his constitutional advisers propose to

THE BLOODY SHIRT IN MARYLAND. President-elect Cleveland's next visit ought to be to Maryland. He is needed down there badly. One of the Democratic organs of that State has brought out the bloody shirt and is waving it with considerable ostentation and energy. The name of this misbehaving organ is The Port Tobacco Times. It does not wave the shirt as Senator Lamar lately waved it-by eulogizing Mr. Jefferson Davis and insisting that he was not a traitor. Nor does it perform the reprehensible exercise in Mr. Davis's familiar manner-by stoutly arguing that the lost cause was the cause of righteousness. The Times waves the shirt with less regard to rhetoric and more to sectional thrift by demanding that the next Legislature of Maryland shall pass a bill requesting Congress to take the necessary steps to remunerate those who lost slaves dur-

Now we are perfectly well aware that your representative Northern Democrat and Mugwump holds that for a Southern paper to make such a demand is not to wave the bloody shirt, but that the shirt begins to be shamefully agitated just as soon as a Northern paper calls attention to what a Southern paper is doing in this line. Nevertheless, at the risk of hurting the feelings of Mr. Cleveland's backers this side of Mason and Dixon's line, we make this public reference to the position taken in 1885 by a Democratic newspaper of Maryland on the question of paying for slaves. The Times points out that the Constitution of Maryland declares that slavery has been abolished in that State, not by the people of the State, but by "the policy and authority" of the Federal ently it will be impracticable for General Government. It is plain what this means. The Wolseley to send additional reinforcements heresy of State rights—so dear to the Demo-

ing the war for the value of their "property."

cratic heart—is to be invoked to the end that Maryland may be paid for her "property" in slaves, which Abraham Lincoln's emancipation proclamation destroyed. Below is an extract

from The Times's argument in its own words: In the same constitution (section 37 of article 3) the people made the mandatory requirement of the Legislature that "they shall adopt" some expedient measures "to obtain from the United States compensation for such slaves, and to receive and distribute the same equitably to the persons entitled." As far as we are aware, no step have ever been taken by the Legislature toward complying with this most important requirement of the organic law. We insist that, as the people of the State will again probably assemble in constitutional convention in 1887, it is the unavoidable duty of the next Legislature (the only one that will intervene) to present this matter to the consideration of Congress, in order that the people may then know how far their judgment, reported in 1867, has been recognized by the Federal Government.

Nor is The Times without an ally in its suggested raid upon the treasury. Here is another Maryland paper, The Marlboro Gazette, which transfers the substance of one of The Times's articles on the matter in question to its columns and adds the significant comment that "in "1833 the bill to free the slaves passed in Eng-'land, and went into effect in 1834; \$100,000,-'000 was appropriated from the National 'Treasury for the payment of the masters."

If this shall be in the green tree, what may be in the dry ? If Democratic Southern newspapers feel encouraged to talk in this vein while Mr. Cleveland is simply President-elect, what tone may they be reasonably expected to adopt when his Administration gets well a-going?

MAIL RAILWAY CONTRACTS. The Post Office Commission, headed by Mr. Elmer, has prepared a bill which the Committee of Appropriations reports, (designed to revise the whole system of contracting for railway transportation of the mails. If it is true that so large a sum as \$1,000,000 yearly can be saved by the proposed change in methods, or any other important sum, the House ought to give the matter mature consideration. But it does not appear that a new system of contracts, based upon the amount of space occupied, and upon the speed attained by trains carrying the mails, would necessarily differ materially in results from the present system. In making their contracts hitherto, the railroads must have taken into consideration these circumstances, and in point of fact they have urged repeatedly

that the space required, or the speed of trains

upon which the department insisted, rendered

unreasonable a reduction in compensation. In most cases, no doubt, roads may feel compelled to accept almost any rate of compensation which the department may propose. But the Government surely would not be justified in extorting from the weaker roads unreasonable and unjust terms, merely because it has the power to do so. On the other hand, some of the more important roads are not only in position to refuse the mail service altogether, if the Government does not pay fairly, but they can doubtless show that the sums now received, in view of the space and speed required, are by no means as great as the companies receive from the public or the express companies for a like space. If this be so it is likely that the Government may be compelled to pay more rather than less, if the system of contracts be revised upon many of the more important lines, while it can make good the loss only by unjustly taking advantage of its power with the many weaker

companies. AND SMITH WEED.

The visitors to Mr. Tilden at Greystone in the holy hush of last Sunday were Grover Cleveland, President-elect of the United States; Daviel Manning, chairman of the Democratic Committee of the State of New-York, and Smith Weed. Mr. Weed did not arrive unexpectedly. For we read he "was met by Mr. Tilden's carriage" at the

Tilden, Cleveland, Manning-and Smith Weed. Mr. Tilden knows who Smith Weed is; so does Mr. Manning. Doesn't Mr. Cleveland? Of course he loes. And still he consents to spend a day with him-on the Sabbath day at that.

We suggest to the American Bible Society that it send Mr. Cleveland a complimentary copy of the sacred scriptures with a blue pencil mark around these two passages :

Tilden, Cleveland, Manning-and Smith Weed. Fogether. On Sunday. Ah, the weird beauty of Democratic reform when it materializes!

[P. S .- The rumor that Weed embraced this opportunity to present the President-elect with a bine and gold copy of THE TRIBUNE'S key to the cipher dispatches is probably not too well

The State Senators who were frightened into shelving the bill requiring brewers to label their beer with the names of the materials forming it by Mr. Murphy's threat to put them on record did not to themselves any material credit. The bill is drawn quite as much to protect legitimate manufacture as to protect consumers.

Mr. Talmage wants Ingersoli sent to jail for blasphemy. Would it not be a better plan to sentence him to a prolonged course of Mr. Talmage's ser-

"I am perfectly willing to die for my country, but I'll be hanged if I want to die for the officeseekers." This noble sentiment is attributed to Grover Cleveland. It is understood that the man who served as his substitute during the war was affected to tears when he read the first part of it, and that a disappointed expression crept over the faces of the rank and file of the Democracy as they read the last half of it.

There will be 138 new men in the next Congress. and of these ninety-one have responded to a circular sent out by The American Machinist of this city asking their views on the tariff. Of the re-elected nembers of Congress eighty-eight are recorded in favor of protection, and the responses from new members indicate that seventy-nine of them belong in the same category-a total of 167 and a majority of nine (which may be much increased) for a protective policy in the XLIXth Congress. It should be remarked, however, that some of the replies are of a Delphie character. Thus the Hon. Joseph Pulitzer writes that his views appear daily in The World and he doesn't care to repeat them elsewhere.

The men who are giving vent to their hatred of England through dynamite might find a more civilized mede of secret warfare in the establishment of a few roller skating rinks. One well regulated rink of this kind may be safely guaranteed to main and wound more persons in a single night than all the explosions that have yet been essayed in London have injured.

The Democratic press charges us with making a political use of the murder of Postmaster Abbe in Florida and with telling lies about it. We would be pleased to have the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives investigate the case. If it can be proved that Postmaster Abbe was not murdered, or that he was a Democrat in good standing, or that he was assassinated for any other eason than his Republicanism, we shall be [very giad to apologize to the Democratic press of the country. Meanwhile, we ask every Democratic journal to make a patriotic use of the facts as we have given them, and to unite is denouncing political assassination as it is now practised in the

It is from the profound depths of a kind heart that we counsel our Democratic contemporaries out in Ohio who are trying to taunt John Sherman into running for Governor to desist. He might take a notion to do it, and if he did, the Ohio Democracy wouldn't have enough breath left even

to quarrel among themselves. It is quite exciting to play with phospherus, but the sport is mighty dangerous.

There has been some criticism upon the site selected by the Brooklyn Board of Education for their new Central High School as being too far away from the older and more thickly populated portion of the city. The most central situationthat is, the most easily accessible from all parts of Brooklyn-would have been one in the vicinity of the City Hall or near the junction of Fulton-st. and Flatbush-ave. But land there is costly, and a plot would have consumed a large part of the sum set apart for the purpose. The site chosen, in the Twenty-third Ward, is approximately near the geographical centre of the city, and is in a rapidly growing neighborhood. It is certainly far preferable to the one proposed on the East Side Lands, near the main entrance of Prospect Park, which was clearly far to one side of the city and not readily accessible to a large number of scholars. It is true that many will have to travel on two lines of horse-cars to reach the school, but a system of transfer tickets has been proposed. This is a good suggestion, and ought to be carried out.

There is just a possibility that the "distinguished Democrat" who gives The Herald valuable infor-mation misunderstands a little. He is authority for the statement that the action of the Senate in the Nicaragua matter was "in no way determined by the supposed views of the incoming Administration." This distinguished Senator, whoever he may be, has information exclusively his own. It does not accord with that which comes from other sources in regard to the action of Democratic Senators. Possibly he may also be mistaken in his impressions of the next President, but his ideas are novel, refreshing, and curiously in accord with Mr. Cleveland's immortal declaration that the office of President is "essentially executive."

PERSONAL Captain Barker, of the United States Navy, who has been on a visit to Glasgow at the request of the Council of the Philosophical Society and the Clyde Steamship Owner's Association, explained and illustrated his method of signalling between ships at sea. Full reports method or signaturing between supp at sea. Full reports were published in the Glasgow papers, and since that date presumably every person who knows, or thinks he knows anything about maritime affairs, has intundated the press with letters about Captain Barker's code of signals, pro and con.

Representative "Dick" Townshend, of Illinois, who has been named as a Democratic candidate for the United States Senatorship, in his boyhood was a clerk in a Washington book-store and used there to discuss politics with an older cierk, Buckingham by name. one day the latter, beaten in an argument, said: "It makes no difference what you say, Dick Townshend, you are nothing but a boy anyhow!" The boy Townshend replied: "I know I am only a boy now, but I am going to be a Congressman some day. Just you wait a few years and I will be getting \$5,000 a year in that house on the bill while you are still clerking at a few dollars a week."

It is said Speaker Carlisle gets the largest mail in Congress, and General Logan the next.

Hannibal Hamlin tells that when he was Speaker of the Lower House of the Maine Legislature, there was among the members a very dandified old fellow whose chief weakness was in trying to conceal the baldness which was rapidly stealing over his head. He came into the House each morning with his hair so carefully combed that it looked as though each particular hair had been pasted in its place. Even as it was, there were been pasted in its place. Even as it was there were searcely enough to cover the bald spot. One morning Speaker Hamlin, thinking to have some fun, called this gentleman to him and said: "My dear Blank, I beg your parsion, but one of your hairs is crossed over the others." The member grew angry at once and replied: "You insuit me, sir! you insuit me!" and walked stiffly back to his seat. He refused to be reconciled, and he became Hamlin's life-long enemy. A few years later, when Hamlin was a caudidate for the United States Senate, this man was again in the Legislature, and his vote decided the contest in favor of Hamlin's opponent.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In correcting his estimate of American character Matthew Arnold acts on Dr. Holmes's advice: Don't be consistent, but be simply true.

"Don't let them probe for the ball," says George Francis Train to O'Donovan Rossa. That's good advice. Francis Train to O'Donovan Rossa. This shoulder, which he can point to as the work of "an assassin, hired by the British Government," will cut a far more effective figure as the ostensible soliciting agent for an alleged dynamite fund than would O'Donovan Rossa, whole and sound. After the manner of the small boy with a sore toe who offered to show it to his compa ion for a bite of an apple, O'Donovan Rossa might let would be dynamiteurs feel the lump over the ball for one dollar a head. Then, in secret, he will arise and call Mrs. Dudley " blessed."

Jones - Yes, sir, it is mighty hard to collect money just now. I know it." Smith - Indeed. Have you tried to collect and falled!" "Jones - Oh, no." Smith - How, then, do yoù know that money is hard to collect i Jones - Because several people have tried to collect of me." - [Boston Courier.

A young lady in Nebraska has two canaries which she ed Cleveland and Hendricks. Cleveland does not sing very much; but Hendricks warbles all day, and perches on a little roost at the very top of the cage. Cleveland sits on the floor most of the time and looks at

The Journal of Peking, China, was established in 911, and the present publisher opens his eyes with surprise when an old gentleman from the rural districts enters the office and says he has been a subscriber since the first number appeared, and shows a receipt to prove it.—[Norristown Herald.]

Statistics just published in Holland show that in 1882 14 per cent of the Dutch nation was convicted for drunkenness. The total population amounts to barely 4,000,000, yet \$17,500,000 is annually expended upon drink. Evidently the Dutch love schnapps not wisely, but

A young man in Massachusetts has adopted whistling for a profession. When he gets married, and the bills begin to come in, he will have lots of chance for prac-tice.—[Burlington Free Press.

The Irish poplin trade is jubilant over the fact that orders have been received in Dublin from the Queen for several poplio dresses for the marriage trousseau of Princess Beatrice. The dresses selected are splendid

Sophronia asks if there is any rhyme for zero. There is: There's plenty of snow
For the cutters to go,
But the youth is a sort of a hero,
Who dashes away
With his girl, in a sleigh,
When the mercury's down below zero.
—(Hoston Courier.

"General" Booth, of the Salvation Army, recently advertised for a clerk who "must write shorthand and be fully saved." The world is a little shorthanded of men of that class.—[New-Orleans Pleayune.

Oneids, N. Y., claims the honor of making Mr. Cleve land's inauguration shirt. "Everybody feels proud of the fact," says a local paper, " that the product of one of our thriving industries will be nearest the heart of the

President on the approaching event." "A father of seven children calls his mansion "The House of the Seven Gabbies."—(Boston Star.

King Tofa, of Porto Novo, South Africa, puts on a great deal of style on State occasions. He dons a fresh and clean flaunel shirt, and with the aid of a new stuffed club, for he is somewhat corpulent, mounts his royal throne, where he sits, surrounded by his thousand wives, listen-ing to the grievances of his subjects.

It is like a story of '49 to read that at a recent performance at the Standard Theatre, San Francisco, an appreance at the Standard Theatre, San Francisco, an appre-ciative man became so enthusiastic over the introductory portion of the performance that he began throwing money on the stage. —[Troy Times.

In a London (circus a wonderful horse named Blondin walks along a tight-rope nine inches in breadtn at a height of twenty feet from the ground. The horse, which mounts and descends a flight of stairs at each end of the rope, is led by its trainer, Signor Corradini, at first with the use of its eyes, afterward blindfolded. Underneath the rope a net is spread, so that in casejof the animal missing its footing it would not be injured.

It is all the fashion new to use little gold mice for shoc-fastenings. Gentlemen who are aware of this fact can intuse life into dull social assemblies by informing some healthylyoung lady that there are a dozen mice under her chair.—[Burlington Free Press.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just issued the annual number of the United States Official Postal Guide, which contains valuable and necessary information about the mails. It may be ordered through any postmaster.

Tis the car conductor gay,
And he stuffs the passongers in
While he laughs in his sinful way,
And watches each one spla;
He sees them clutch at the straps,
He sees them lurch to the door,
And while they get hard raps
Yells, "Room for just one more."

Sardines in their tins lie close,
And plums are squeezed in jars,
But not so squeezed as those
Who ride in railroad ears;
Who gasp and try to stand,
As more and more crowdin.
Shoved by the conductor's hand
Like sausages into skin.
—[Philadelp

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S NEW CHARACTERS
A remarkably brilliant dramatic event occurred last night at the Star Theatre, where, for the first time in New-York, Lawrence Barrett presented Bobers Browning's tragedy of "A Blot in the Scutcheon," and where a new piece, entitled "The King's Piessure," was acted for the first time in America. The theatre was occupied by an audience representative of the highest culture and refinement of the city. Such an assemblage is seldom drawn together at a theatre; but, on the other hand, an event so interesting, important, and memorable has seldom occurred in the history of the American stage. Deeds of noble enterprise ought always to win a whole-hearted response of public sympathy and admiration. Mr. Barrett, foremost in the good work of advancing all that is best and worthiest in his profession, made a noble effort, and obtained a magnificent success. It was not to be doubted that the intellect and taste of this capital would recognize and appreciate his high ambi-LAWRENCE BARRETT'S NEW CHARACTERS

was not to be doubted that the intellect and taste of this capital would recognize and appreciate his high ambition and his worthy and splendid labor. They did this, with emphatic good-will and obvious pleasure. A more delightful occasion has not, of late years, been recorded. Upon "A Blot in the Scutcheon," and upon Mr. Barrett's impersonation of Tre ham, this journal has already given a studious judgment. That was when Mr. Barrett first gave the plece, at Washington, last December. In now effering Browning's tragedy here, Mr. Barrett has still further changed it. The preliminary scene, in which the servants and retainers gossip, is omitted, so that the action proceeds at once to Mertoun's proposal for the hand of Mildred. The long speeches later have been differently distributed. Mertoun's song is discarded. The plece is given in three acts. The tragic end is made to occur in the Avenue of Yew Trees, where Mertous has to occur in the Avenue of Yew Trees, where Mertous ha to occur in the Avenue of Yew Trees, where Merious has suffered death. The cast is the same as before, but that Miss Viola Allen now appears! as Midred. She was a form of delicate loveliness, last night, and her temperament—which is one of gentle sensibility, innocence, and romantic ardor—made her very suitable to this part. Mr. Barrett's acting of Treakam followed the lines laid down for it at the first. Outwardly austere, he is inwardly a fiame of towering and terrific pride and passion. The actor shows himself very clearly, who stands on such a bleak eminence of misery as Browning has conceived for his hero, in the closing scene of this tragedy. In the killing of Merious Mr. Barrett completely thrilled his auditors, and in the subsequent expletely thrilled his auditors, and in the subsequent ex-pression of the broken nobleman's remorse, and his grandeur in the final act of sacrifice, he reached an alti-Wainwright repeated, and indeed surpassed. Marie Wainwright repeated, and indeed surpassed, her previous success as Gwendoline. There is more to be said on this subject, but the absolutely new feature of the night should first be considered. After the tragedy came a little drama, "The King's

Pleasure," which is one of the most airily fanciful, delicate, and sweetly pathetic plays that ever the stage has disclosed—one of those rare and precious works of art which, with a few words, a few deft touches, through the excellent medium of suggestion, disclose a world of feeling, and tell, in one golden hour, the story of a whole life. Lawrence Barrett has done many services to the stage, but no service greater than this, in bringing forward such a dramatic gem. "The King's Pleasure" is an adaptation by Mr. Alfred Thompson from the French play of "Gringoire," by Theodore de Banville, and, at the Theatre Français, its chief part was acted by Coquelin. There is only one way in which an adequate idea can be conveyed here of the exquisite sweetness and grace of this little drama, and that is to glance along the thread of its story. It is a drama, not of plot, but of character and At the beginning of the play King Louis XI. (1469) is

feasting in the nouse of Simon Fournies, a rich burgher of Tours. This fortunate and favored citizen, it appears, has done a great service to " ... ling, who is therefore his personal friend and godfacher to his daughter, Loyer Fournicz. At this feast Nicole Andry, sister to Simon Fournicz, is present—a handsome widow, upon whom his Majesty seems disposed to bestow the attention of gal-The King's barber-minister, Olicer, is in attendance upon him. The talk at first is of Nicole Andry and of her surname," the Fair Draper of Touraine," which, it is said, was bestowed upon her, in a song, by Gringoire, "a player and a merry knave," says Simon, the most run after, and the least fed, of all the starvei ngs of the city." Soon the King adverts to Stateaf-fairs, and intimates that he is engaged in circumventing Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and that he pur-poses to dispatch Sumon Fournies on an embassy into Finnders. The good citizen is pleased; but he makes it known that he would prefer not to depart from home leaving his daughter unmarried. The King declares that he will himself find a husband for Loyse, and, upon her coming in, he broaches this delicate subject, only to hear herrefusal to marry, and that her heart is vacant. "I think my heart would love," she says, "If any such there be, a man who could be valiant as a captain, yet without the roughness of the camp, a hero in the cause of others, yet as gentle as a woman. I dream of such a one." The talk comes to nothing, and Loyse coyly and sweetly retires

one."
At this moment a sound of laughter in the street is heard, and Simon, looking forth at the window, perceives and names the strolling poet Gringolre, and this person again becomes the subject of remark. "A witty villain," says Oliver, "he has written unmannerly catches."
"Grangoire is as giddy as a boy," says Simon. "The first time my eyes fell on him," says Nicole Andry, "some three years gone, it was the churlish winter-time your Majesty wots of, when the wine froze in the soldiers." three years gone, it was the churilsh winter-time your Majesty wots of, when the wine froze in the soldiers cans, bringoire was slitting under a porch, nursing in his arms two babes who had wandered out into the cold, crying, to find their mother. He had taken off his sorry jerkin, full of holes, to warm their little limbs; and there he sai, singing them to sleep with a hymn to the Virgin." The King is thoughtful for a moment, and then he says: "I would see this Gringoire." An objection made by Olizer is overruied, and the poet is brought into the monarch's presence. He is hungry, weak, pale, and startled; he does not recognize either the King or the minister. Then follows a scene of peculiar deleasy and suspense, in which Olizer tempts the starving ministrel, by the offer of food and wine, to recite a certain "Gibbet song." that he has written in re buke of the cruelty of the King; and, this being done, the crafty courtier names both himself and the sovereign, so that the poet may now know in what peril he stands. A situation of great strength and beauty is thus provided. The King, concealing his purpose, gives permission that the wagabond shall eat. "There's no time to lose," exclaims Gringoire, "if this is the last banquet I shall ever encounter"; and he straightway attacks the food. A very little wine suffices to estimulate his weak condition, and half oblivious of the surroundings, and sinking abstractedly upon the King's own chair, he drifts into a reveris—of life, and love, and loss, and failure. "The world's no place for me," he says; "I have lived with the roses and the Illies. I have sang with the crickets. There are no little Gringoires left to curse their inheritance of cold and hunger. Then he talks of his first view of Four-nice's house and of an angel whom he saw at the window and ever since has worshipped.

The King, who has all the while been watching him.

nothing more to live for—not even a supper. Then ne talks of his first view of Fournier's house and of an angel whom he saw at the window and ever since has worshipped.

The King, who has all the while been watching him, now commands that all shall withdraw except the poet, and, being left alone with Gringoire, pardons him and suggests that he shall marry, and that his bride shall be this same angel Loyse Fournier, whom he has seen at her casement. The company is recalled. Offeer imparts bad things to the King, and thus throws him into a transport of rage and cruelty. There is a strange and omnious conflict in the royal mind, between kindness and mailgnity. He will leave Gringoire for one hour alone with Loyse, and if at the end of that time she has not accepted him for a husband he will have the audacious rhymer hanged. The maiden and the poet are thus confronted. The vagabond has long loved her; but, as his love is pure and unselfish, he will do nothing to make her unhappy. He talks to her of the contrast octween herself and a destitute poet. "You are sweet and comely as a rose; he wan and suffering. You, rich and richly clad; he, poor, lungry and ragged. You, full of gladness; he, when not forced to make others laugh, all sorrowful. Such a sad sultor at your feet would be like coupling the night-owl to the sky-lark." He speaks to her then of the poet as the friend and champion of the poor and the wretched. The girl's heart is touched and her fancy is charmed by the nature thus disclosed. She loves him. He will not woo her, however, and he will not even tell her his name. The hour expires. The King returns. He has, meanwhile, triumphed over his treasonable enemies, and he is once more element and klodly. The true state of affairs with Gringoire soon becomes apparent. Not even to save his life has he descended to an ignoble action. Loyse has not learned from him either his name, and he had death." So ends it.

In providing, as it does, a rare opportunity for the actor, this piece makes an extracerdinary demand

She learns them how. "My hero is here," she says, "and I am providing, as it does, a rare opportunity for the actor, this piece makes an extraordinary demand upon his imagination and his feelings. Such a man as original imagination and his feelings. Such a man as original imagination and his feelings. Such a man as original imagination and his feelings. Such a man as original imagination and his feelings. Such a man as original imagination and his feelings. Such a man as original imagination and his feelings. Such a man as original imagination and his feelings and destitution, and when the hands of weath and power are held out to succor him, he can quietly sacribe both love and life, to the happiness of another, and to the plain and shaple principle of honor. But it is not integrity alone that composes this nature. He is invested with the poet's freedom, and he is capable of the poet's exaltation above the common world. Mr. Barrett has, of course, comprehended this elemental difference. In acting Gringoire he discarded all formalism, all elocutionary effort, and, from the first moment of his performance to the last, suffered himself to drift upon the carcless stream of emotion and circumstance. In his face and bearing, in the whole man as first presented, there was inherent, unstudied sweetness and kindness tinged with a certain wistful hesitancy; tinged also with a partly real and partly affected gice, and deeply suffused with the latent sadness of a thwarted or unfainfiled life. In the reverie, this reminiscent glow grew deeper, and the linage stood boldly forth of a man who has entertained the highest ideals of life and love, but found them unattainable, and who smothers sorrow in his own heart, and will play out the rest of the play as sweedly and cheerfully as possible—making others merry, at least, if he cannot be metry himself. There is a note of deep passion in this scene, and the actor touched it with a firm hand—so that his whole mood was then "urcharged and vibrant with a solemn rapture. This is the